

# The Weekly Contributor

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

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NUMBER 3.

## LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, 21 JANVIER 1882.

Mr. Henri Ballou, comme tous, collecteur pour le LOUISIANAIS, et est autorisé à prendre des abonnements.

### L'INCAPACITÉ DES BOURBONS.

Par l'incapacité des Bourbons à conduire le gouvernement, et le peu de satisfaction qu'ils ont donnée depuis qu'ils tiennent les rênes du gouvernement, nous sommes appelés à voir bientôt leur règne finir. Dans peu de temps le peuple se réjouira du démantèlement du "Solid South." Le meilleur élément des Démocrates libéraux s'organise en parti indépendant, et déploiera contre les Bourbons la bannière de la révolte. Ceux-ci s'efforcent du progrès, de la hardiesse des Indépendants, car ils savent, que le moment venu pour un conflit politique, ils auront à combattre les hommes de leurs propres États, des hommes, qui comprennent leurs droits et leurs intérêts, seront déterminés à se les assurer.

Quant au citoyen de couleur, le libre arbitre de son vote, son droit de citoyen en tout et pour tout, lui sera garanti, aussitôt que le mouvement de Malou en Virginie deviendra général. Chaque partie des Démocrates s'appuiera sur lui pour faire la balance du pouvoir, et chacune essaiera de s'en assurer, la campagne électorale se fera ouvertement, plus d'intimidation aux polls, plus de faux votes, mais l'exercice de tous les droits d'un citoyen américain.

Il serait peut-être de bonne politique dans des États comme la Virginie ou la Géorgie, que les Républicains forment une alliance avec la partie libérale Démocratique, dans des contestations locales, tout autant que la répartition serait égale et honorablement tout, et sans pour cela faire abnégation de leur allégeance au grand parti Républicain; mais en Louisiane nous n'avons besoin de "balance", ni de former d'alliance avec aucun parti. Le peuple de cet État-ci recule le fait avec que les officiers incompétents du parti des Bourbons a semé. La meilleure preuve de l'incapacité des Bourbons, a été celle qu'ils ont exposé aux yeux du public, le mois passé, dans leur contestation réciproque, à savoir qui des membres de la ville et de ses dépendances, ou des membres des paroisses, contraindraient les finances de l'État. La milice d'État, composée des organisations des "white leagues", se démantèle et montre de l'insubordination.

Il n'y a pas à douter que les Bourbons qui "n'apprennent rien et n'oublient rien", entravent par leur bigoterie, leurs préjugés, leur intolérance, la grandeur, la prospérité future de l'État. Que les Républicains de la Louisiane s'organisent sur une base "Stalwart", que les chefs cessent de causer du trouble dans le parti, qu'ils fraternisent entre eux, et nous aurons la meilleure chance possible de remporter l'État, et ramener ainsi la Louisiane à son vrai gouvernement, le gouvernement Républicain.

### REVUE POLITIQUE.

Les dernières circulaires de M. Blaine montrent que le gouvernement des États-Unis paraît décidé à vouloir mener de front tout ce qui peut se rattacher à la doctrine Monroe. C'est cette dernière qu'il veut faire accepter, dans son ensemble, aussi bien au sujet de Panama, qu'en ce qui concerne le Pérou.

Jusqu'ici les arguments de M. Blaine n'ont pas trouvé un accueil

favorable en Angleterre, celle-ci sait bien qu'il n'est pas au pouvoir de l'Amérique d'offrir le canal de Suez, en échange de celui de Panama. Il y a beaucoup de nations, dans la Méditerranée, intéressées, à la neutralité du canal de Suez et qui se coaliseraient, pour empêcher l'Angleterre de s'en emparer. M. Blaine, et ses successeurs seront donc obligés de trouver une autre combinaison. La facilité est celle qui peut s'appliquer à tous les détroits et qui placerait la neutralité de ceux-ci sous la garantie de toutes les puissances.

Il semble que l'opinion publique aux États-Unis commence à accepter cette solution. On continue à s'entretenir de la question des Mormons, à propos de l'élection contestée du délégué de l'Utah. A ce sujet, M. Maginnis, le délégué du Territoire de Montana présente un moyen radical de supprimer le pouvoir politique des Mormons de l'Utah et de mettre la polygamie sous l'action directe de la loi. Et cette proposition de M. Maginnis consiste purement et simplement à supprimer l'Utah comme Territoire. La partie occidentale de ce Territoire serait incorporée à l'État de Nevada, la partie Sud-Est au Colorado, le Nord à l'Idaho et au Wyoming. La proposition de M. Maginnis paraît offrir la solution la plus convenable du problème Mormon et il est probable qu'elle sera appuyée à la Chambre des Représentants par tous ceux qui veulent obtenir pacifiquement, le respect des lois et la suppression d'une secte où la polygamie est regardée et pratiquée comme une des conditions nécessaires du bon ordre social.

M. Sargent sera décidément celui qui remplacera M. Kiwood comme Secrétaire de l'Intérieur. Le mouvement d'opposition contre l'ancien Sénateur de la Californie n'a pas abouti. M. Kiwood restera encore en place jusqu'en Février vu des raisons politiques.

A Albany, la nouvelle Législature provinciale reprend aujourd'hui le cours de ses séances. On sait que la scission qui s'est produite au sein de la majorité démocrate a empêché jusqu'à ce moment, la constitution des bureaux dans les deux Chambres, ce qui a retardé l'envoi du message du gouverneur Cornell. La presse républicaine New Yorkaise ne paraît pas être d'accord sur la ligne de conduite à suivre, pour le parti Républicain, dans les conjonctures présentes.

Tandis que le "Tribune" affirme qu'il faut encourager l'opposition des tammanistes, dont l'existence comme groupe politique est désirable et doit être maintenue dans l'intérêt même des Républicains, le "Times" tient un langage essentiellement différent: "Ce sera, dit-il, un jour fortuné, pour la ville et pour l'État de New-York, que celui où cette association corrompue qui s'est si longtemps abritée au Tammany Hall, cessera d'être un facteur puissant dans nos affaires politiques." Le "Times" déclare ensuite que les "Républicains" qui se respectent n'ont certainement aucune raison de tendre la main au boss Kelly et à sa bande de maîtres chanteurs.

La Législature nous montrera, au cours de cette semaine, laquelle de ces deux théories sera admise par la minorité républicaine des deux Chambres provinciales. Selon qu'elle se ralliera aux tammanistes ou aux anti-tammanistes, les républicains peuvent faire passer la liste des candidats des uns ou des autres, faciliter l'organisation des bureaux et empêcher la prolongation du conflit. S'ils préfèrent rester à l'écart, le dead lock se continuera car les tammanistes ont déclaré qu'ils ne céderaient rien de leurs prétentions. —Messager Franco-Américain.

### LES IDÉES DE MR. BLAINE.

On télégraphie de Londres, 6 janvier: Le "Daily News" commente la dernière circulaire de M. Blaine et fait, à ce propos, les réflexions que voici: "Ce projet n'a d'autre signification que l'établissement d'un protectorat des États-Unis sur l'Amérique centrale et méridionale. Les prétentions de M. Blaine sont romanesques et extravagantes, elles ne sont jamais venues à l'idée de celui qui a conçu la doctrine Monroe, doctrine sous le manteau de laquelle on essaie probablement de les abriter. Aujourd'hui que M. Frelinghuysen a déclaré que M. Blaine, il faut espérer que l'on arrivera à donner aux négociations une base plus rationnelle. Il est incontestable que depuis la signature du traité de Clayton-Bulwer, les intérêts des États-Unis ont pris un grand développement sur le littoral du Pacifique. Mais il reste à savoir si la question du canal de Panama n'a pas pour l'Angleterre, un intérêt plus direct que l'Angleterre, avec ses immenses possessions et son commerce en Amérique, consente à remettre le canal entre les mains des États-Unis et à reconnaître la suprématie de cette puissance sur tout l'hémisphère occidental: ceci est un rêve en dehors du domaine des conceptions de la politique pratique." —Messager Franco-Américain.

### CHOSÉS ET AUTRES.

Annonce cueillie dans une feuille parisienne: On demande Une demoiselle ET UN JEUNE HOMME, Pour faire son apprentissage, Quel apprentissage?

Aux Bonfies-Parisiennes, pendant un entr'acte, une belle petite, accompagnée d'un petit garçon, se disposant à sortir, tend la main au contrôleur qui lui donne une contre-marque.

—Et pour mon bébé?

—C'est inutile, je le reconnaitrais.

—En ce cas réplique la cocotte, vous serez plus généreux que son père.

André Schell craint que, décidément, la science l'emporte sur la religion.

L'abbé X..., préparant quelques élèves d'un lycée de Paris à la première communion, commença, naturellement, par la création du monde.

A ce passage: Dieu créa donc les grands poissons et tous les animaux qui ont la vie et le mouvement, et que les eaux produisirent, chacun selon son espèce, et il créa aussi les oiseaux.

Et il leur bûit en disant: Croissez et multipliez!

—Alors donc! s'écria l'un des jeunes dièzes.

—Vous ne croyez pas cela mes enfants?

—Hé! monsieur, en admettant qu'il leur eût dit: "Croissez et multipliez!" comment les poissons et les oiseaux auraient-ils pu le comprendre?

Dans une étude qu'il vient de publier sur Napoléon Ier, un Anglais appelle le "grand marier", et pour justifier son mot, il cite plusieurs anecdotes qui montrent, en effet, que l'empereur était tourmenté de l'idée de faire des mariages.

Il aurait assurément marié le Grand-Tartre avec la république de Venise, si on lui en avait laissé le temps.

Après avoir raconté la légende d'après laquelle le grand marier n'aurait pas été marié à Venise, on lui en avait laissé le temps.

poté ne souffrait pas une objection sur cette question matrimoniale. C'est par force qu'il fit épouser à Mlle Tascher de la Pagerie le prince d'Artemberg.

Mlle Tascher marcha à l'autel en soufflant de sanglots et Napoléon lui-même ne put la contraindre à vivre avec son mari, le prince d'Artemberg; l'empereur alla jusqu'à la menace de la faire reconduire au domicile conjugal par les gendarmes.

—Faites, sire!

—Tête de crêpe! cria Napoléon en colère.

Réflexion faite, il n'envoya pas les gendarmes.

Mais Mlle Tascher était mariée, et mariée malgré elle, comme on voit.

Que c'est beau la toute-puissance!

L'espace nous manque pour donner un compte détaillé du concert de Mlle Hewlett. Le chant a très bien réussi sous tous les rapports. Mlle Hewlett et les messieurs qui l'ont aidée dans sa tâche difficile ont transporté l'audience au paroxysme de l'enthousiasme; à ce point qu'ils furent rappelés plusieurs fois. Mlle St. Léger s'est trouvée à la hauteur de la circonstance; surtout considérant qu'elle fut prise à l'improviste. Les messieurs Reynaud et Populus haisent à notre public l'espoir de les entendre encore sous peu. Quant au jeune Doublet, enfant de neuf ans, nous ne pouvons que le louer, qu'écouter à cet âge les variations de la Norma avec la précision et l'âme qu'il a prouvées, il est destiné à faire sa carrière d'artiste. Les succès a été vraiment bon, et nous espérons que le ré-utiliser encouragera notre monde à entreprendre assez souvent des représentations semblables.

### FEUILLETON.

Commencé le 26 Novembre.

### LES NUITS DE LA MAISON DOREE.

PAR

### PONSON DU TERRAIL.

V.

—Messieurs, ajouta le Béarnais, j'ai dans le coffre des épées et des pistolets. Les uns et les autres ont été achetés à Paris et me sont étrangers. Mais soyez tranquilles, messieurs, si il avec un sourire, les épées piquent bien et les pistolets ont une belle portée.

La berline partit en grand trot de Bordeaux et courut sur la route qui longe la rivière, en amont, pendant vingt-cinq minutes environ.

Pendant ce laps de temps, un profond silence régna parmi les quatre personnages si bizarrement accoutrés pour la circonstance.

Enfin, la voiture s'arrêta, et le premier, celui qui était resté en Henri IV, et à qui on avait donné le titre de marquis, sauta sur la chaussée.

Il faisait une belle nuit d'hiver, lumineuse, calme, un peu froide. Le sol durci était sec, aucun souffle de vent ne courait la cime des arbres: un silence profond régnait, troublé seulement par le clapotement confus de l'eau.

La berline s'était arrêtée à la lisière de ce bouquet d'arbres dont avait parlé le Béarnais.

C'était un endroit bien connu de la jeunesse de Bordeaux, fort recherchée à cette époque, et qui se battait journellement avec les officiers de la garnison pour cause de politique.

Les arbres, assez serrés sur les bords, s'écartaient vers le milieu et finissaient par décrire une sorte de fer à cheval autour d'une clairière dont le sol était couvert de sable.

On pouvait se battre à l'épée, en cet endroit, aussi commodément que dans une salle d'armes.

—Le marquis, c'était le titre qu'on avait donné au jeune homme

vêtu en Henri IV, —fit un signe au valet de pied assis sur le siège de la berline, et celui-ci souleva une caisse oblongue qu'il avait placée sous ses pieds. C'était un coffre qui contenait à la fois deux paires de pistolets et deux paires d'épées de combat.

Le valet prit cette caisse, la chargea sur son épaule et se mit à suivre son maître qui s'était enfoncé sous les arbres.

Le piqueur marchait à trois pas de distance; puis, derrière lui, le jeune homme vêtu en abbé et M. Raoul de Nangeal cheminaient côte à côte et causaient tout bas.

—Ainsi vous croyez, Raoul, disait le premier, qu'il est tout à fait impossible de les réconcilier?

—Antant songer à rapprocher les deux pôles.

—Mais la famille ignore cette haine?

—Sans doute, puisque la main de mademoiselle Jeanne a été accordée au comte Victor.

—Et ils s'aiment? murmura le jeune homme.

—A qui le dites-vous!

—Et ce duel, quoi qu'il advienne, va séparer pour toujours les deux amants?

—Hélas! dit M. de Nangeal, c'est incontestable. Si Victor tue Gontran, il ne pourra épouser mademoiselle Jeanne.

—Et, dit l'abbé galant, si Gontran vient à tuer Victor, mademoiselle Jeanne en mourra.

—Tenez, dit tout à coup M. de Nangeal, je suis pris d'un remords terrible.

—Lequel?

—C'est de n'avoir point prévenu mademoiselle Jeanne avant de quitter le bal.

—Elle serait accourue, elle s'interposerait entre eux.

—L'abbé secoua la tête.

—Ils remettraient l'épée au fourreau et se réconcilieraient demain.

En causant ainsi, les deux jeunes gens, qui s'étaient armés des lanternes de la berline de voyage pour éclairer le combat, rejoignirent le comte Victor et le marquis Gontran.

Ces derniers, eux aussi, avaient échangé quelques mots.

—Comte, avait dit le marquis, je dois vous prévenir que j'ai pris mes précautions.

—Ah! ah!

—J'espère vous tuer; mais je n'en ai pas moins prévu je cas contraire, et alors...

—Vous avez sans doute chargé M. de Nangeal de continuer le combat? ricana le comte.

—Non.

—Alors, qu'avez-vous fait?

—J'ai écrit une lettre à mon père et je lui ai tout dit.

Le comte Victor frissonna et sa pâleur devint livide.

ce beau et fier jeune homme adressant sur le terrain, —fit tout! —des excuses à son adversaire. Mais le marquis hâssa les épaules, et reculant d'un pas: —Tenez, dit-il, n'ajoutez pas une syllabe, ou je croirai que vous êtes un lâche!

Ce mot fut prononcé avec un tel accent de mépris que le comte étouffa un cri de rage.

—Oh! dit-il, des écus! des écus tout de suite!

Le valet avait ouvert le coffre, —Tenez, répondit le marquis, choisissez!

Le comte Victor se baissa, saisit une épée et tomba en garde. Le marquis en avait fait autant.

—Vous le voyez, dit M. de Nangeal à l'oreille du second témoin, ce serait peine perdue que tenter une réconciliation.

Les deux adversaires avaient croisé le fer et s'étaient rûés l'un sur l'autre avec furie.

Tous deux étaient de fines lames, tous deux avaient fait une longue et patiente étude dans l'art de détruire.

Pendant trois minutes, M. de Nangeal et l'abbé galant, qui s'étaient placés à leur poste de témoins, n'entendirent que le froissement précipité du fer sur le fer; puis, tout à coup retentit un cri de rage: à la lueur des lanternes, et, aux rayons de la lune, ils virent l'arme du marquis Gontran qui sautait en l'air.

Le comte avait lié l'épée de son adversaire tierce sur tierce, l'avait fait sauter d'un revers de poignet, et, allongeant le bras en même temps, il avait appuyé la pointe de la sienne sur la poitrine du marquis.

Et cependant l'épée ne s'enfonçait point, et le comte, d'une voix émue, dit au marquis: —Monsieur, votre vie est entre mes mains; voulez-vous me pardonner?

A Continuer.

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aug29 2m

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

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No notices taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the well-known news dealers—Ellis, opposite Postoffice—and at the stand in the French Meat Market, corner Dumaine street.

**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowley & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., NEW YORK.

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It is a gem of the sea,—a ruby of the first water.

Will the "Blaine Boomerang Sanitary Association" attempt to fumigate our political affairs with Guano.

We learn from private dispatches from Washington City that the "special dispatches" are nothing but sensational rumors.

It is rumored in political circles that Hon. P. F. Herwig will be appointed Superintendent of the Mint. The appointment of Mr. Herwig would encourage the Republicans to renewed action and strengthen the party for he is an active organizer. We cordially endorse the appointment.

Judge Taylor Beattie arrived from Washington City last Tuesday night and registered at the St. Charles Hotel. We called on Judge Beattie and had a very pleasant interview in which he stated that he visited President Arthur in company with the Stalwart delegation. He is confident of the success of the Republican Party here and the future prosperity of the State when placed under good management.

By late news from Washington, we are glad to state that Gov. Pinchback's mission will soon be terminated, with good results. H. C. C. Astwood our worthy Editor, the fearless defender of stalwartism in this State will receive just recognition from the Administration. As a whole our Stalwart delegation will return shortly with proofs of complete success.

## THE POWER OF LABOR.

It has been but a few years since, the politicians and even the planters of the Gulf States dealt with the laborers as if they held them in an absolute ownership as formerly. Laws were passed which required them to be bired out, on pair of being declared vagrants and sold for servitude. Penalties for minor offences were imposed, which were liquidated by labor on railroads or plantations. The right of suffrage given for protection against such measures was completely nullified by masked riders, and subsequently, by tissue tickets. Under the same delusion the colored people were prevented from acquiring homes, and their wages were absorbed by high prices for whatever they were obliged to purchase. It was natural that when for a succession of years, a man found that he had no more at the end of the year, than at the beginning, he would begin to see, that he had no choice, but to wear himself out in toil, and see his children scattered, even worse than in the days of bondage, leaving him to look forward to an old age, without a home, a friend, or even a public asylum for the infirmities and misery of his condition. Precisely the same reasoning which brings the poor of Europe by millions, to our shores, operated to compel the colored laborers of the older States to look for some other land, where wages were better, subsistence more abundant, and where labor would be welcomed with a better appreciation, of compensation, and social respect.

The opening railroads, have furnished the colored citizens with a mean of relief almost providential. The demand for labor and the rate of wages, in Arkansas and Texas—the inducements to work on the new railroads and acquire homes in a free and fertile country, has drawn these laborers by thousands along the whole frontier of settlement from Manitoba to Sonora. In the meantime the leakage and loss of labor has enforced the attention of the more intolerant communities, and they find that with the loss of the negroes there is no immediate prospect of filling their places from abroad. This has led to some amelioration of the relations between the employer and the laborer, who has before him a means of escaping from the hard conditions which had been imposed upon him. South Carolina has found it more difficult to realize this fact of emancipation and migration, and she has been recently startled by a movement, which threatened a local depopulation of labor in the District of Edgefield. In view of the loss which the State had sustained and that which was impending, Senator Miller introduced the resolution which follow in the body where he is a member:

Whereas, It is reported that many of our citizens are leaving the State, and that over five thousand have left a single county during the past six weeks, and whereas various causes have been assigned therefor, among which are bad legislation and oppressive local administration.

Therefore, be it resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to investigate and report to this Chamber forthwith what are the grievances under which our people are laboring to be exact that they are compelled to leave their homes and native State at a time when South Carolina needs an increase of labor to develop her eminent resources.

Following the obstinate example of Pharaoh, the Senate, after a long and animated debate, indefinitely postponed the resolution. It is to be hoped however that the imminent danger of losing this labor, will induce some reform in its treatment, otherwise it may be impossible to arrest this migration. If over 5000 citizens have left a single county within six weeks, and the reported immigration from foreign countries into the whole of South Carolina, in the past year only reached 799, the effect of which a drain must be soon and seriously felt in the values and productions of the State. Whether the Ku-klux, and Calhounites shall continue to rule South Carolina, or some Mahone may arise who will guarantee the social, political, and industrial protection of

the colored people, is a question upon the decision of which may depend, whether South Carolina shall shrink into insignificance, or take her appropriate rank as one of the States of the Union. Such, it may be seen by our readers, is the power of labor, when its mere migration from one quarter to another, can teach its value, and the imperative necessity for its services compel respect for its right.

## THE OUTLOOK.

The present condition of political affairs in this State makes it apparent to the most casual observer of public events that neither one of the Parties is prepared to enter into a general contest for supremacy in this State. The Democratic Party is rent and torn into irreconcilable factions which seem to have burnt the bridges behind them on State issues. The Republican Party in its rank and file is not divided but completely demoralized by self-elected leaders who pushed themselves forward during the political revolution which followed the down-fall of Republican government in this State and who have usurped the places of the people's true leaders.

We see the manhood and independence of the Young Republicans being crushed into dependence and abject submission by a method of distributing official patronage through political influence which degrades the Civil Service.

We see Veteran Republicans who were the pioneers of Republicanism in this State coldly driven into want and penury to make room for some unworthy and incompetent up start who manages to get himself patronized as a *prole* by some political sponsor.

The present outlook of the political situation is not bright for Republican success in this State. The people,—Louisiana's yeomanry,—are not divided on any side issues but are united to a man on the grand principles of the Republican party, and only waiting in unbroken columns to be marshaled to victory by their true leaders. But those in high places who assume leadership are stirring up strife and bitter contention within the party.

There is unity in the ranks and there must be harmony within the councils of the party. President Arthur has harmonized all differences within the National organization and united all elements of the two factions which grew out of the Chicago convention.

The war of factions must cease or some one will be fired out from high places and lucrative positions. The Congressional elections are near at hand, and we must go into the contest with united ranks, determined to carry at least four Districts. Staunch Republican candidates of sterling character and honorable record must be nominated and by a grand rally of the people will be elected.

Although the present outlook is not very promising for the future we have assurance that the present state of affairs will soon terminate and the leaders will be united in policy and in party management.

President Arthur keeps his dead wife's portrait, which hangs in his room at the White House, wreathed with flowers which are renewed every day.

**AN ORIENTAL BEAUTY.**—Mme Yoshida, the wife of the Japanese Minister, is the most daintily pretty creature that any picture on a paper fan can give an idea of. No taller than a child of ten; she has all the charms and graces in miniature, and her perfect little Japanese beauty is always offset by the most perfect toilets, French taste and fingers dress her after the most approved manner, and from her own country she brings stuffs, brocades, and embroideries unattainable and unnameable in our dry-goods trade. The perfect oval of her face, with its clear cream complexion and half-opened black eyes, is surrounded by masses of blue-black hair that give her a strangely dignified and stately mien. Perched on the edge of one of the superb ebony and brocade chairs of her long drawing-room, with her tiny slippers not touching the floor, she is one of the most charming little figures to be seen, and Washington will miss one of its prettiest pets when the diminutive lady has gone. —Milwaukee Republican.

## A NEW ERA IN THE SOUTH.

Politicians may say and guess in what manner they please in regard to the presumed course and policy of the President toward the section of country commonly called "the South," but there is only one thing sure and certain for the real unofficial South. She is to be rehabilitated, and reconstructed, commercially, financially, socially and intellectually.

The old year is now gone, and the things of the past are embalmed and buried with the past, and in the making up of the history of the future we trust to see some national improvements on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, not only in its extreme Northern, Western or Eastern branches but in the State of Louisiana where we are most vitally concerned. The local and National Republican Party have been always heretofore committed to the doctrine of internal improvements and then aid by the National Government, and they have promised it to the South; she needs it and needs it badly—and does not ask it as a section, but as a part of the Nation having one of the greatest water outlets from the great North Western grain fields in this country and by which all the freights for Europe can be transported hereafter than by rail to New York. Locally, what has been the result of the neglect of the Mississippi River for the past ten or more years? No one but he who has some knowledge of the Districts subject to overflows can tell. Here we have been called upon to witness and share in some of the most affecting cases of want and suffering among those whose all is in a small place, a few hogs and cattle, the result of the accumulation of years of hard and ceaseless toils—all gone with the rushing waters of the Mississippi.

The question of the improvement of the rivers and bayous of the South is neither a "Southern Policy" nor one of politics, but one of the commercial interests of the country. Liberal aid in the way of appropriations will do far more toward producing a new era in the South than all the political speeches of which politicians are capable of making.

The people of the State demand that some attention be given to the revival of the lingering industries thereof and now is their time to test the purpose of this Congress toward the South in the way of clearing the vast prairies of shrubbery-grown plantations rebuilding the dilapidated farms, by confirming the waters of the rivers to their natural channel.

We confidently expect this at the hands of this Congress because its majority is in favor of these improvements and it is nothing but just and reasonable that we should have them. We want our resources developed.

The improvement of our commercial facilities, must give rise to increased business transactions, enlarging the value of property and place all on a more substantial financial basis.

Contemporaneous with these advantages is the next most important part of our mission, the higher education of our race and people, morally socially and intellectually. All peoples and races have their rise and fall and we have had one fall and are on trial for all that is expected of us by our friends, with no allowance for the constant struggles our youths have with a cultured school and an opposition home circles. It is indeed an uphill business, but the day is not far distant when we expect to overcome all this, if we but be patient and work. Socrates was a great man, but in his eightieth year. A careful search for good and competent teachers for our children is the only safe battery for the intellectual training of those whose greatness is to be attained in our declining years. A new era is soon to come upon us in the Sunny South. The signs of the future all point to it, it is inevitable. Let us prepare to meet it and greet it by the education of youths.

Didn't the far fly!

## PRESS NOTES.

Garner up pleasant thoughts in your mind, for pleasant thoughts make pleasant lives.

A man may be prejudiced against running in debt, and yet do all his sleeping on tick.

A Massachusetts country editor has been sued for \$5,000 for having called a political opponent a Butler man.

Witnesses in the Guiteau trial will cost the government \$7,500—\$2,500 for the defense and \$5,000 for the prosecution.

A serious charge: It was said of a man with a very rubicund nose that he looked as if he might be the collector of the port.

The Cincinnati Enquirer takes the trouble to deny that Senator Pendleton is running for the Presidency on Oscar Wilde's platform. Did any one know he was running at all?

Mr. George Scoville, the Wisconsin Lawyer and brother-in-law of Guiteau has brought suit through Messrs. Fenney, Flowers & Crafty attorneys, against the Morning Herald, for the sum of \$20,000, for libel reflecting on his financial condition and his character.—Inter-Ocean.

Senator Lapham has presented a petition to the United States Senate asking that the Record of Congressional proceedings be sent free to every family in the United States.

Here is a chance for investigating committees to ascertain the number of families—quite expensive.

The Vicksburg & Ship Island and the Memphis & Vicksburg Railroads have leased six hundred Penitentiary convicts from the Mississippi State Board of Public Works, which are to be divided between the two roads and put to work near Vicksburg.

Senators Kellogg, Conger, Vest, Miller, of New York, and Farley, are the sub-committee to consider the various pending bills that provide for aiding the establishment of steamship lines to South America, and for promoting the extension of American commerce by a general system of postal subsidies.—Inter Ocean.

Joquin Miller and Oscar Wilde met the other day, Miller quite took to the role and invited him to a dinner. "Come and dine with me," says Miller, heartily, "I live on the fifth floor, and there is no one above me but God (after a moment's reflection), and the man that cleans the snow off the roof."

The New York Tribune is very indignant because "the Stalwarts of Brooklyn" sent Guiteau a check for \$1,000; and how that the check proves to be bogus, the other New York papers are inclined to poke fun at an editor who was mean enough to suppose that the Stalwarts would contribute to the aid of an assassin.—Ex.

Dutch fashion has invented the wedding pipe. The stem is three feet and three inches long, and the bowl is ornamented with a coat of arms. The Dutch have copper weddings, silver weddings, golden weddings and diamond weddings, and on such occasions the stem is entwined with copper, silver, gold or diamond leaves. It is seldom that the commemoration of weddings passes beyond the golden.

The experiments in cotton raising in Kansas have been very successful. One planter near Independence has shipped one hundred bales of excellent quality. As the thousands of colored refugees who flock to the State thoroughly understand the cultivation of the staple, it is thought cotton growing will be largely introduced, and that ultimately another State will be added to the cotton belt.—Ex.

The Strakosch Opera Company has turned the head of one of the young men who write for the New Orleans papers. The audience, "deadheads," probably included, are pictured as "foras that are seen in dreams, with movements of plastic poetry, that pass and enter the temple of music." "Lucia," is "that opera of all others that touches the morbid sensibilities of adolescent youth," and "Mrs. Gerster's Lucia" was "the Lucia of our youth, and our first ecstasies arose as from a nest of flowers as fresh and adorable as ever." "Mrs. Gerster," by the way, does not walk; on the contrary, she has "the light tread of a restless and frightened bird." Some of her trills were "white and wet with tears of grief," and others "adams with passionate intoxication," with "never a scream to mar her singing." Amidst the general failure of the fruit crop it is quite refreshing to know that "Mrs. Gerster has not lost the velvet of the peach of her voice." This young man should hire somebody to bathe the marble facade of his heated brain, or the "morbid sen-

sibilities of his adolescent youth" will assuredly become red-hot with "passionate intoxication," and then the young man might die! Talk of the loss to society, and shudder! —Boston Transcript.

## ROSCOE CONKLING.

The Senate is Mr. Conkling's proper place in the government. It is believed that he covets no greater distinction. It is certain that he might have had, and might still have, a place in Arthur's Administration. The only time he has been in Washington since Arthur came in was to persuade the President to agree to his fixed purpose to decline any offer or request to come into the new Cabinet. So contrary was this to general expectation that it was scarcely believed. He deliberately laid down the honors of a Senator. He refused to accept those of a Cabinet Minister, and under circumstances, too, that seemed to hold out extraordinary inducements. To most of men they would have been more than sufficient. A man, scornful of patronage and spoils, and disposed to seek power either to reward friends or punish enemies, would have grasped at the opportunity. If he comes again to public station, it will be by other means and for better reasons than these.

It is the popular impression that the instrumentalities used at Albany whereby Mr. Conkling's return to the Senate was postponed, were wielded by Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine, too, is now a private citizen. Whose position and fame before the American people and world are most to be coveted, Mr. Conkling's or Mr. Blaine's? If the career of both were to end now, whose place in history would be most to envy? What Conkling declined, after many offers, Blaine clutched at. To the former the honor and power of a Cabinet place were not attractive; by the latter they were greedily accepted and unwillingly surrendered. When Blaine failed at Chicago he returned to his own State to see it also turn against him. It has become a question, however, whether in the pursuit of resentments, which, to the day of his elimination to private life he sleeplessly followed, he did not, in the spirit of retaliation, conspire to produce that very result. Whether it was so or not, or whether the defeat of his party in Maine in September, 1880, was merely a more emphatic popular condemnation of him, the fact was equally significant. It would have proved the forerunner of his party's overthrow if the nation but for the efforts of a few men, among whom Conkling stood foremost, and against whom Blaine, as the possessor of power thus obtained, afterward turned with the bitterness of persecution and the animosity of insatiable hatred.

## A SCENE IN CONGRESS.

In response to inquiries elicited by recent references to ante-bellum serimmages on the floor of Congress, we print a short account, as published in the papers at the time, of one which occurred in February, 1857, in the discussion in the House on the attempt to admit Kansas as a slave state, under the Lecompton constitution, between Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina.

The conversation which led to this melee and awakened the sleeping members was in this wise: Grow was on the side of the House occupied by Southern members, and objected to Quinlan making any remarks. Keitt said: "If you are going to object, return to your own side of the House." Grow replied: "This is a free hall; every man has a right to be where he pleases." Keitt then came nearer to Grow and said: "I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that?" Grow replied, repeating what he had said before. Keitt seized Grow by the throat, saying: "I will let you know that you are a black Republican puppy." Grow knocked up his hand, exclaiming: "I shall occupy such place in the House as I please, and no negro-driver shall crack his whip over me." Keitt again grasped Grow by the throat and again his hand was knocked off and Grow knocked him squarely down. The respective friends of the party rushed to the fray. Blows fell thick and fast. Washburne, of Illinois, and Potter, of Wisconsin, towered among the combatants. At this critical juncture, Covode, of Pennsylvania, seized a spittoon. He belated it for a moment in the air. The objective point was the head of Barkdale, of Mississippi, who was approaching him of the spittoon in a menacing attitude. But Barkdale's wig fell off and Covode lowered his suspended missile to bathe the marble facade of his heated brain, or the "morbid sen-

just "like the peewit," exhibiting his meek—without effect. It was near 2 o'clock in the morning when these "proceedings" took place.—Philadelphia Press.

**WHITAKER COURT-MARTIAL.**—After what amounted practically to two trials, one by Court of Inquiry, and one by Court-Martial, it appears that the machinery of military justice has not yet settled the question of whether Cadet Whitaker out his own ear or it was cut by somebody else. The verdict of the Court-Martial, it is well understood, was against him, and recommended his dishonorable dismissal with the additional penalty of fine and imprisonment, but the proceedings are being reviewed by the Judge Advocate General before they go to the President for approval or disapproval. Now comes, on apparently good authority, that General Strain holds the Court to have been illegally constituted, and is, besides, of the opinion that the verdict is not warranted by the evidence. In view of the cruel prejudice at West Point against the colored Cadet and his unfeeling ostracism by his classmates, and of the doubts as to whether he maltreated himself or was the victim of a brutal assault, most fair-minded people will be glad to see the harsh verdict of the Court Martial set aside.—Ex.

**A CAMEL'S KICK WORSE THAN A MULE'S.**—The camel's kick is a study. As it stands demurely chewing the cud, and gazing abstractedly at some totally different far-away object, up goes a hind leg, draws close into the body, with the foot pointing out; a short pause, and but it flies with an action like the piston and connecting-rod of a steam-engine, showing a judgment of distance and direction that would lead you to suppose the leg gifted with preceptions of its own, independent of the animal's proper senses. I have seen a heavy man fired several yards into a dense crowd by the kick of a camel, and picked up insensible.—"My Journey to Mehar," by Kenna.

## New Advertisements.

## SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital, \$500,000  
WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSUREES  
—Issues Policies on—  
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.  
OFFICE—52 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets.  
NEW ORLEANS.  
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(Cor. Customhouse St.)  
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**C. E. GIRARDET**  
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"NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

**JOHN KUGLER,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
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NEW ORLEANS.  
Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

**HARPER'S WEEKLY.**  
ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number of January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

**HARPER'S PERIODICALS.**  
Harper's Magazine, one year.....\$1 00  
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The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

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\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address Cartz & Co., Augusta, Maine.



## THE LOUISIANIAN

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

## Local.

Hon. Thomas A. Coge was in town this week.

Capt. Lucien Bland, of Texas, was in the city this week.

Mr. Thomas Murray of Avoyelles parish spent a portion of the week in town.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Chas. A. Roxborough has recovered from his recent illness.

Senator Richard Simms, of St. James was in town this week.

Do the "Muldooites" propose to readjust social affairs?

Blind Tom, the musical wonder of the age, will re-appear here before the end of the season.

We are reliably informed that eight teachers are wanted in the parish of St. Mary.

Linen dusters have suddenly disappeared, and the sisters have made their second appearance this season.

A Grand Ball will be given by the JUNE-AMIS Association on the 20th of February 1882.

Rev. W. S. Alexander is holding revival meetings at the Central Church, corner Gasquet and Liberty Streets.

The affable and genial Thomas Collins made a flying trip to Cincinnati last week and returned home Sunday.

Gen. Thos. C. Anderson, Special Deputy Collector of Customs returned from his plantation in St. Landry parish last Monday evening.

The Electric Lights illumine Canal Street with a brilliant glare and with all the appearance of a beautiful moon light.

Mr. Jerry A. Hall of Natchitoches is registered at the Perkins House. He reports everything in good condition in that section.

Prof. E. J. Edmonds, late professor of mathematics in the Boy's High School of this city, has removed to Texas and is the principal of the St. Joseph School.

Mr. Warren S. Gay, a prominent Republican of Point Coupee parish was in the city recently and took passage on the steamer Lee last Tuesday for Red River Landing.

We anticipate that it will soon be our pleasant task to chronicle the marriage of a fascinating young widow to one of the planters of North Louisiana.

The Committee of Public Safety contemplate organizing a special detective corps to guard unprotected neighborhoods and to rescue our famous peepers from garroters in the rear portion of the city.

The "washout" on the Jackson railroad in the vicinity of Canton, Miss., has delayed the Northern mails several days this week, and the mails were conveyed to the city by a circuitous route.

We were pleased to meet on our streets this week Mr. Thornton Montgomery, the Treasurer of Warren county, Miss. Mr. Montgomery was re-elected to this responsible position without opposition.

One of our prospective bridegrooms, who is a little bashful at times, remarked to one of his friends confidentially, that he intended to conceal himself in the Vestry room until it was announced that the "bride cometh."

We are pained to learn that our jovial friend "Charlie,"—Mr. William Johnson, is ill with rheumatic gout. We join his many friends in the sincere wish that he will soon recover and be restored to his usual robust health.

A Grand Mask Ball will be given on Saturday the 28th of January 1882, by the Economy Society at their hall, on Ursulines Street. It promises to be one of the finest Ball of this season. Admission—Gentlemen 50cts., Ladies, 25 cents.

We called on Mr. Frederick Marie, the well-known and esteemed Mail Agent, and were glad to see that he is getting relieved from his late severe illness. We sincerely hope that in a few days he will be able to resume his duties and be among his many friends.

A Grand Public Installation and Reception will be given by the Pride of Louisiana Lodge, Knights of Pythias, on Monday evening, January 23, 1882, at Violet Hall, corner Rampart and Common streets. Admission 25 cents.

Mr. James D. Kennedy has received from the Postmaster General, the responsible appointment of Postal Inspector in the money order service for Louisiana and Texas, with headquarters at New Orleans. Mr. Kennedy leaves for Washington next week on official business.

Dr. W. H. Berthelot, Examiner of drugs in the Department of Appraiser of Customs, in a communication addressed to Gen. Badger, Collector of the Port tenders his services, gratis, to vaccinate the employees of the Custom House. Gen. Sener, the Appraiser, kindly places his office at the disposal of Dr. Berthelot.

Houma Fire Co. No. 1, gave a grand excursion to this city this week, which brought a large number of visitors from Lafourche and Terrebonne, among whom we met many old friends. We had the pleasure of a chat with Judge John K. Aikens, and Messrs. Jacob Cume, J. H. Hillier and other prominent citizens of Houma who are too numerous to mention.

Mr. Wm H. Green has been appointed agent by Messrs Woodward & White, for the engagement of laborers to work on the Mexico Railroad from Tampico to the capital of Mexico. His commission calls for 500 men. Those desirous to seize the opportunity of freedom and good salaries in that beautiful country can call on him at his residence N° 431 Love between Bagatelle and Union Streets.

King Rex, is holding high carnival on mount Olympus, Greece, 9700 feet above the level of the sea. Pegasus, sends his faithful subjects by a winged messenger the following message; "The King, accompanied by the disciples of Momus, Cymus, Bacchus, Terpsichore, Amor, Ceres, Apollo, Diana, Juno, Orpheus, Clio, Vulcan, Ibycus and others, also by 'La Belle Helene' and '10,000 immortals,' descendants of the body guard of Xerxes, left the Olympic Heights for Athens, en route for New Orleans."

The leader of the "Muldooites" has a peculiar method of readjusting finances, which is, to borrow some valuable [a ring for instance,] from a friend and then pawn it for all it can bring, and when the too confiding friend sends a friendly note asking for a return of his valuable, send in answer "your uncle's pledge," and then write letters to young ladies at a distance abusive of him whose confidence is treacherously betrayed and who was a true friend when many had discarded the "ringster."

## AN EVENING OF SONG.

The Masonic Hall was crowded with a large and appreciative audience last Monday evening, the 16th inst. The occasion which drew this brilliant assemblage of the elite of our population was the grand vocal and instrumental concert given under the auspices of Mr. Leopold Hewlett, with Prof. Doublet as musical director. The entertainment was rendered in the French language by amateurs of a high order of excellence. The impassioned words of Love and Romance entwined in inspired strains of music which make "all the world akin," and finds such beautiful expression in the soft accents of "la belle France," held the audience enraptured. We regret exceedingly that want of space precludes us from making particular mention of each performance of the extensive programme. The entertainment was opened with a grand overture by the orchestra,—a brilliant value of O. Metra, executed with fine effect.

Mr. E. Populus was natural, still grand in his interpretation of the opera "Le Trouvere," of Verdi.

The little boy A. Doublet, 9 years old, surprised the audience in the brilliant execution of la Norma, "Duo," violin and piano, Miss M. Hewlett occupied the piano.

"L'Etoile du Nord," one of H. Herz chefs-d'oeuvres, was beautifully rendered by Miss M. Hewlett. The audience appreciated the same with delight.

Mr. Alcide Staes for an amateur, has proven equal to the task in the cornet and piano Duo of the beautiful romance, "Ce n'est pas vrai," Miss M. Hewlett occupied the piano.

Mr. P. Nicholas created an amusing sensation, with the chansonnette, "A bas l'Arithmetique," very lively indeed.

The orchestra after a short intermission, opened the second part of the concert with "Les Fleurs d'Automne," by Ziegler.

Miss St. Leger as we understand was taken on a surprise to accompany several operatic airs, and acquitted herself brilliantly.

As for Mr. Jos. Allain, the well known comic-savant, we can only say that he secured for himself renewed applause, and so did Mr. R. Giovanni.

The rendition of "Il Trovatore" by Mr. Reynaud, was successful, and he received from the audience the marked approbation to which his "bouquet" was entitled.

The entertainment closed with a dance.

## Louisiana State Lottery.

## TAKE NOTICE

—THAT—

THIS IS THE ONLY LOTTERY EVER VOTED ON

AND ENDORSED BY THE PEOPLE OF ANY STATE.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

Splendid Chance

FOR A FORTUNE!

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS B

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LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY

COMPANY.

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

New Orleans, La.,

ON

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Will be Drawn Under the Immediate Supervision and Management of

Genls. G. T. BEAUREGARD,

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JUBAL A. EARLY,

OF VIRGINIA.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

\$30,000.

1857, Prizes, All Amounting To

\$110,400.

THE DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK ON THE MORNING

OF TUESDAY FEBRUARY

14, 1882.

AT THE

Rooms of the Company.

Look at the following Distribution:

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars

Each!

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1 CAPITAL PRIZE \$30,000

1 do do 10,000

1 do do 5,000

2 PRIZES OF 2,500 5,000

5 do do 1,000 5,000

20 do do 500 10,000

100 do do 100 10,000

200 do do 50 10,000

500 do do 20 10,000

1,000 do do 10 10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations prizes of \$300 \$2,700

9 do do 200 1,800

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Alexandria, Jno. B. Scully, 5 p. m.

DEPARTURES TUESDAY.

Vicksburg, R. E. Lee, 5 p. m.  
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 11 a. m.

DEPARTURES WEDNESDAY.

Bayou Sara, Euncheon, 5 p. m.  
Ousebitta River, Clara S., 5 p. m.

DEPARTURES THURSDAY.

Arkansas City, J. M. White, 5 p. m.  
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 a. m.

DEPARTURES FRIDAY.

Bayou Sara, Euncheon, 5 p. m.  
Plaquemine, Whiskey, 11 a. m.

DEPARTURES SATURDAY.

Vicksburg, Natchez, 5 p. m.  
Bayou Sara, Euncheon, 5 p. m.  
Ousebitta River, Clara, 5 p. m.  
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